A TERY RICH PERFEME A TERY RICH PERFUME
For the HANDKERCRIEF,
Recepter D'OGARITA.
BOUGGET D'OGARITA.
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Prepared by PHALOS & SON, RO. 407 Broadway, and for sale by
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For Cast,
And the Cast Only.

Piret class Goods, at the lowest prices. Goods for all sections of the country and for foreign trade.

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These celebrated Safes have been in use for IT years, and not
dollar's worth of brooks or reports has ever been dest oyed

Boan; 200 have been tested in accidental fars.

(No. 20 MURRAY ST., New York.

For eale at No. 20 NOATH MANSAY, St. Louis.

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SINGLE'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine, or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

CAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of Boot. 10, 1848, for INTROVENIAT IN SERVICE MACRIMES Is extensively infrinced, and especially in this city and violaty. This is to notify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law. E. Hows, J. A., No. 47 Broome-et., N. Y.

DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOST?

of eats New, vepors of extinct vitality.
Wissener's Ventulating References to a and drives them out of its channey.

See it at

BRANHALL, Hondy & Ca's,

Manufacturers, No. 398 Breadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Rest and Cheenest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleanding, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

to the For sale by all Drugglets and Perfumer

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is a Re. 138 Broadway. Twelve prirate rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hain Dur, the best extent. Barcunton's Wice and Toursen have improvements over all others; this is the oly piece where these things are properly understood and made

"Wilson's Albany Seebling."—Best and most prelific firawhery—yields 150 to 200 bushels per acreming quality for size, color, flavor, firamens, fruitfalmens, and long-continued ripening—is perfectly hardy. Flants for rale in any quantity. Price, packed and delivered in Albany, \$10 a thousand, \$1 50 a hundred, or \$1 for fifty, Orders with each promptly strended to by Wis. Richardson, No. 91 South Pearlest, Albany, N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT,-Where fore submit to medical experiments when it is an assetable in every climate, and under every state of circulations remedice cure all external and internal diseases?

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FAIR SEX. Thousands are visiting Barthone's New Family Sewisc Machines, just completed and ready for sale, at the Depot, No. 489 Briadway, corner Broome at, which, for Chraraness, Durantitiv and Elecance or Work, for exceeds any Machines ever introduced to the public.

BOOTS AND SHOES For Cash,
AND FOR CASH CNLY.
First class Goods at the lowest prices. Goods for all section of the country and for foreign trade.

Successor to Burt Brothers & Co., No. 55 Deyest.

New Dork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1858.

The Republican General Committee last night directed that the delegates to the State Convention should be chosen on the 30th of August, two from each Assembly District. In the districts embracing more than one Ward, the Ward Associations will, on the 23d inst., choose one delegate from each Election District, who will meet on the 30th to elect the State Delegates.

Mr. John Nugent, a graduate of The Herald effice, now an Editor in San Francisco-or, more accurately, a San Francisco Editor-has been for some time in and about Washington-looking for an office, we have understood. At length, we observe, Le has obtained one-that of agent or commissioner from the President to proceed to Fraser River and instruct our countrymen who have rushed thither in quest of gold to behave themselves and not get into "musses" with the British authorities.

We should like to know in what article of the Federal Constitution, or in what clause of "the re-"solutions of '98," Mr. Buchanan fieds authority for this appointment. Mr. Cobb, of course, finds the money where with to pay the new efficeholder in the boundless abyes of borrowing opened to him by Corgress at its late session. We will not insist that our people who have gone to Fraser or Thompson's River to dig gold could easily have been reacted by a proclamation, if it was deemed necessary to remind them that they are on British soil, sad caution them to behave themselves secordingly: but the joke of sending an Irishman into a British territory to keep a lot of Yankees from getting into rows, is rather broader than is common in these dull times.

Private letters from the City of Mexico state that Zamora, Governor of Veta Cruz, having reived money set saide for the payment of installments of the British debt, and having thrown an Etglish subject, a horse doctor by profession, into prizes, the British Musister "has demanded the " preser ce at Vera Cinz of the West India fleet. " and has instructed its commander to fire upon "the town if ample reparation be not immediately " made by Zamora?"

"All the foreigners friendly to the liberal cause are doing their best to persuade Zamora to avoid such an issue. Mr. Forsyth, though functus officio, has not been idle. In fact, it now leaks out that, had it not been for himself, the demonstration might have taken place three months age, only in a worse form, the French Minister (De Gabrine) having proposed to the Britleh and American Ministers a measure which French Minister (De Gibrine) having proposed to the British and American Ministers a measure which would have resulted in the hostile movement of a tri-partite equadron against Vera Cruz and Tampico." Another story is that Zuloaga sleeps with the

French Minister, on the out-kirts of the capital, in a country house guarded by 300 picked men. The Washington States publishes these tales.

According to late letters from Begats, the Cass-Herran Convention has been approved by the Congrees of New-Granada after five months' discussion and a determined opposition in the Senate, which was headed by Gen. Mosquera and Dr. Murillo The first article was however qualified by some explanations, and the seventh article, relating to the lease of an island in the Bay of Panama, was rejected. The Government sustained the conven tion throughout the debate.

We publish to-day a large mass of extracts from the California papers in relation to the Fraser River region, about which and its produce in gold the people of California are so much excited. The great points of the actual productiveness in gold and the extent of the diggings, still remain to be settled. An abundance of stories are in circulation as to the amount dug per day, but it is very certain that as yet only quite a small amount of gold has made its appearance either at San Francisco or Victoria. This, however, is accounted for to the entisfaction of the adventurers by the high state of the river, which at present puts a great restraint upon the operations of the miners. Meanwhile, it is but too evident that great risks are run by the thousands who are hastening to the new El Dorado. Provisions are enormously high, and while the

miners are threatened with starration on the one bacd, on the other they are in great danger of being attacked by the Indians. The un'ucky defeat of Col. Steptoe, while it threatens Oregon and Washirgtos with a new Indian war, will be apt to be felt also in the new minit g region.

The State Legislature of California, doubtless influenced by the religious fervor of the last Winter and Spring, passed an act prescrib ing a decent external observance of Sunday as a day of rest from traffic and ordinary laber. The Supreme Court of that State, we regret to see, has, by a majority of the Judges composing it, declared that law unconstitutional, on the assumption that it discriminates in favor of the Christian as egainst other religions-also as restricting a man's natural right to acquire property. (This last reason, by the way, would seem equally cogent in proving unconstitutional all laws against gambling-houses, dens of lewdness, and all other efforts to gain wealth by pendering to porular vices.) But our present concern is with the Court's primary reason for its decision.

We believe the two Judges who made this decision totally misspprehended or misstated the question at issue. A Legislature decides no theoogical question in exacting that the weekly day of rest recognized by the State shall be that which is preferred and observed by a very large majority of its citizens. It decides nothing but the fact of such preference, and the expediency of having one day in seven devoted to rest, quiet, and (for those who choose) spiritual improvement. We do not admit the Divine consecration of Friday, in abstaining, at Mecca or Damascus, as we certainly should do, from any public violation of the Moham medan Sabbath. We only manifest our respect for the feelings and convictions of the local majority and our acquiescence in the expediency of setting apart every seventh day as a season for rest, meditatation and worship. Yet Judge Terry would make our willing deference to the Mohammedan Subbath a virtual renunciation of Christianity. We protest against so sweeping and so unjust a deduction. "When you are in Rome, do as the "Romans co," is a rule liable to abure, but in the main a wholesome one nevertheless, and the anti-Sunday-keeping people of California and of this City may well lay it to heart.

"The greatest happiness of the greatest number" can only be secured by a reasonable deference to the will of the majority. That we are not all agreed as to the proper day of rest-or even as to the propriety of having any weekly day of rest at allought not to deprive us of one, if there is in fact a large mejority of the community in favor not only of having a Sabbath, but of celebrating it on a spe cified day of the week. We are opposed to all compellir g people to attend church on that or any other day, and to all requirement of more than a decent external observance of the day on the part of any. Such external respect for the day indicated for the Sabbath by a majority is due from every supporter of government and social order; and h who would make his own dissent from the Sabbath of the majority a source of personal gain by publicly working or trading on that day, evinces a spirit of selfish greed rather than of independence. Only let the State's recognition of Sunday as a day of hallowed rest be placed on the proper basis, and we do not see how good mee, no matter of what persuasion, can resist it.

Dr. Johnson said, "When a nobleman appears as author, his merit should be handsomely ac-"knowledged"-a remark to which Byron unfortunately alluded in the preface to the only foolish beek which he wrote; and for which indiscretion he was fairly and fervently castigated by the Edinburgh Review. The author of a certain volume now before us must have been of the doctor's mind. when he had the temerity to rush into print. He may not be a nobleman, but he is evidently accustomed to the best society-below stairs. His position may be humble. He may, in the literal sense of the word, have assisted at the festival which he has so graphically described. He may have been the builer and brewed the punch. He may have been the man-milliner and furnished the dresses, availing himse f of the masquerade to contemplate incegnito his own professional triumphs. But, whatever he was before that momentous evening, be certainly went home divinely inflated, borrowed the cook's pen and ink, and produced " A Metrical " Description of a Fancy Ball given at Washington. "9th April, 1858," by Mrs. Senator Gwin. The ermine and silk, the armor and plumes, the diamonds and the plaids, to say nothing of the salad and champague, the ankles and the beaming eyes, all inspired him. He wrote a book, and it has been printed preitby, as became its dainty subject. The flies of fashion are here embalmed in pure amber. In one respect this production reminds us of that most elegant of poetical trifles, "The Rape of the Lock." Pope's poem is written in decasyllabic verse, and so is this. Here, we are bound to say, the resemblance ceases, the older poem being rather the better. A slight incongruity, however, must be noticed. Upon the title-page, this poem is called "A Metrical Description," and in another place it is called "A Metrical Glance." How ! man can clance metrically is more than we know. unless there be an allusion here to the fine frenzy of the pret's art. Whetter the word "glance" is intended to intimate that the bard saw the gayeties through a key-hole, we leave other comments tors to determine.

Like that distinguished author, Mr. Charles Yellowplush, this writer is a little ashamed of his new business. He informs us that Washington is a place "where snobbish scribblers ele the scanty dole;" which shows that fortunately he does not depend upon his own quill for a livelihood. If we are wrong in this conjecture, we can easily account for another line, in which he complains that "bad botels impose their operous tax." It is sometimes exceedingly inconvenient for poets to settle their menthly bills; and it is sometimes equally ir convenient for the host to wait. These two inconveniences result sometimes in a third, which is the application a posteriori of the toe of the iedie. nant taverner to the person of the indigent guest, who is thus thrust, without his baggage, upon the cold charity of an unfeeling world. Immorigerous treatment of this kind may have curdled the fee! ings of this bard toward the whole tribe of bonifaces, collectively or individually considered. And so naturally does the stream of criticism flow after it has fairly and fully started, that we are not necessarily an Aristarchus because we comprehend at a glance the influences which coaxed this naturally satirical creature into complacency. Mrs. Gwin is the "bland hostess." The Honorable Mr. Gwin is "a pillar of the State"-why not a bolster?-and is said, like "a good Amphitryon," "to "play his graceful part"-the play and the gracefulness being, we suppose, perfectly elephantine

Mrs. Gwin "heaps the gladness of the festive hour."

Her "port"is declared to be "royal" We are told:

her; and we believe her Amphitryon has a like emiable westness. The scions of the House of Gwin receive a similar spotheosis. In thus puffing all the pretty chickens and their dam, the minstrel has well paid for his supper, although it was undoubtedly a good one. That he had a hard time of it, with all his dancing, and eating, and drinking, and note-taking, we can well fancy. He closes with a kind of sigh:

"Till, pained with heavity, the full heart, oppressed.

Demands the kind relief of nature—rest." But in that rest what dresms may come, th natural result not only of a heart, but of a "duo-

denum" oppressed? We happen to know, however, that the couplet eriginally stood thus: Till, pained with beauty, the full heart, scog. Demands the kind relief of nature—grog." This, however, was suppressed, in deference to the feelings of Amphitryon Gwin, and of Mr. Bu-

chanan, whose secret passion for old Bourbon has

recently been discovered. Such was the influence

upon our laureate of a banquet which

To swell the marvels of a fairy tale." We understand now why old Tonson was wont to give to his authors unlimited beef and beer upon Sunday. Of course, this bard could not be otherwise than funny and flattering. He is in raptures at "the snowy head" of the President, the "glitter" of "the brave commander of the Turkish "fleet," the "quick and genial mind" of Lord Napier, "the sweet and ever-beaming smile" of Lady Napier; and he even goes so far as to speak of "the heart of Keitt"! Great and convenient, our readers will admit, is poetic licease. Of course, we cannot give the whole catalogue of incomparables. Some were "effective," and some were "brilliant;" some were "universally admired;" some were "dashing," and some "expressive: " some were "gallant." and some were tasteful;" some were "correct," and some were regal." A Texas gentleman "dressed in a scarlet velvet jacket and breeches, puffed with blue 'silk and trimmed with gold lace," was "brilliant," and must have appeared uncommonly like a circus rider, that is to say, decidedly "showy." We cannot notice all who are described as "magnificent," 'charming," "bewitching," "neticeable," "peerless," "fascinating," "capital," "comely," "gallant." Napier's diamond shoe buckles were of "un-"exceptionable water;" somebody was a "fillibuster 'in costume complete and fascinating;" of one young woman it is rather dubiously said that everything about her was "in keeping," and of another who represented Night that "she walked in beauty." The representative of The N. Y. Herald went as "Rob Roy," so that it was a very "keeping" time, reminding us of Wordsworth's lines:

"And they shall set who have the power, And they shall keep who can."

And lastly, one beauty was the best "sustained" character in the room, from which we infer that there was waltzing. No wender that with all these fascinations one gentleman thought it prudent to go in armor-none of your pasteboard, but of ponderous and complete steel, weighing 500 lbs., and proof against the shafts of Cupid.

There being so many glasses of fashion and molds of form, we can more fully appreciate the good pature of the bard in bestowing a special compliment, and that, too, upon a gentleman. Mr. Peckspiff wanted Mrs. Todgers's idea of legs, but he did not by any means get it. We have this writer's views anent the same expressed in a note as follows: "Mr. E. H. Wright of New-Jersey, whose elegantly formed legs, displayed to advantage in the dress of a Bulgarian peasant, will not soon "be forgotten by those having an eye for form." Now, this we call fame. We congratulate Wright. His legs may be regarded as the pillars of his reputation. He will go down to posterity as the Man of Legs. Artists will invite him to stand. Tailors will shed admiring tears as they take his measure. He will be known as the Bulgarian Belvidere-the man of matchless hip, of unique thigh, and of lovely calf. In view of the sublime reflections which these legs occasion, we cannot go on. Mr. Wright's conclusion must be ours. We drop the curtain upon the glittering scene, and leave the dancers dancing in tune, and Mr. Senator Gwin eating his supper; only adding that the binding the book is unexceptionable, and that the author has blazoned his arms upon the cover. They are a cap and belis, a fool's bawble, and a dagger of lath.

Common brothels are made respectable by the abominations just published concerning the house of Peter Dawson. But, though his pure and virtuour mode of life is only now made known to the world at large, no partisan jealousy of ours shall be allowed to withhold the fact that his claims as a citizen and a patriot were duly appreciated and publicly rewarded by his own political party as far back as the year 1855. In the Fall of that year Mr. Dawson was nominated, and afterward duly elected by the Democratic party, to a seat in the New-York Assembly, and in that capacity he served his party with appropriate fidelity and zeal during the session of 1856.

The Hon. Peter Dawson, in his office of legislator in the Capitol of the State, illustrates the office of his party in both this city and the country at large. It is to reverse all the functions of good government, and to magnify and make honorable those thirgs which essentially are the most detestable and base.

DEATH OF A BRITISH OFFICER .- Mr. Thomas Maxwell, aged 72, died at his residence in Saugerties, I'll ster County, N. Y., on the 23d inst. Mr. Maxwell was an officer under Wellington, and followed through his can paign upon the continent; he was actively engaged in all the battles of that memorable campaign which closed with the earguinagy struggle on the plains of Waterloo. In 1826, accompanied by his family, he set sail for the New World, and settled in Greene County of this State, from wheree he removed to Saugerties where he purchased a form and recided thereon to the time of his death, prosperous in worldly matters, and respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

DEFEAT OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY. - The Canadien Ministry proposed to tax ships entering the St Lawrence. The vote in Parliament stood Year, (8 Navs. 50. This defeat was unexpected. The opposition insist that it shall be received as an expression o want of confidence, and that the Ministry shall resign. But they refuse, pron uncing the motion merely an in-cidental ore, not brought forward as a Government

measure. THROWS FROM HER HORSE.-Last evening a cyprian alled "Little Sue," in company with a female friend hired horses for a ride on Broadway. The girls were tretting through it at a rapid rate, when near the St. Nicholas Hotel one of the horses slipped and threw Little Sue" to the ground, inflicting a very severe contusion on the left temple. She was taken into Hegeman's drug store under the St. Nicholas Hotel. and had her wounds dressed, after which she was sent to her residence in Mercer street. Two individuals who made themselves very efficious during the excitement stele the unfortunate female's gold watch and chain.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCRES TO THE M. T. TRIBUSE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28, 1858. The Administration claims no legal right to interfere with the action of the Hudson's Bay Company, but expects by the performance of good offices with the British Government to make arrangements which will prevent any collision.

Gen. Cass's dispatch to Mr. Dallas, in reply to Malmesbury's suggestion for a plan to verify the nationality of vessels, is emphatic that this Gorernment has note to propose, and it is certain that none from the other side will be adopted.

The appointment of a Commissioner to Paraguay s delayed till the President's return from the Springs. Major Harr's, ex-Editor of The Union, is very urgent for the place, and is preferred to Mr. Fitzpatrick, Sanford, or Rainey, though probably a rew man will be selected. The vessels are now getting ready under the orders of the Navy Department.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Insurance Comrany of Philadelphia, of which the Hon. Thomas B. Florence is President, has taken down its sign here after insuring over a million in this city and fobbirg the premiums.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 28, 1808.

The President, before leaving for Bedford Springs, appointed John Nugent, editor of The San Francisco-Herald, who is now here, agent to proceed to Frassr River, to make proper representations to citizens of the United States, with the view of preventing collisiers or outbreaks in that quarter, our Government being satisfied, from official and other sources, that a liberal policy will be pursued toward them by the British authorities.

The course to be pursued toward Paraguay, which has occupied so much of the attention of the Adminis-

The course to be pureued toward Paragusy, which has occupied so much of the attention of the Admoistration, is now determined upon. It is ascertained that from the isolated position of Paragusy and difficulty of access to it, that it is capable of making a vigorous resistance to an cutside force. Independently of a few small vessels, mounting altogether an armament of six or eight guns, Lopez has three or four steamers, recently constructed in England, and at an alkalible regist on the rivers four mounting one hun-

amament of six or eight gams. Lopez has three or four steamers, recently constructed in England, and at an eligible point on the river a fort mounting one hundred game of different caliber. He has also a standing army of 12,000 men, and has recently received from England a cargo of arms and ammunition. In his employ as engineer and ordinance men there are also several Fierch officers.

The Administration will send a fleet of six or several vestels, including Harriet Lane and Fulton, the former to be the flag stip. Commander Page who has been selected for the command of the expedition, has proceeded to the North, in order to charter such additional attenuers as may be adapted to the expedition. Although it is not supposed that it will be necessary to fire a single gun, yet, in view of the defensive preparations of Paraguay, it is determined that our force shall be sufficiently formidable to meet all possible contingencies. The Commissioner has not yet been selected.

selected.
There is good authority for stating that no such let ter as that purporting to have been written by Secra-tary Cass to President Martinez on the subject of the latter's refusal to sign the Cass-Yssarri Trea'y, was ever written.

Lord Napier had a lorg interview with Secretary Cars to-day.

Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, July 28, 1853. J. F. Farneworth, Republican, was nominated to day by one majority, for reelection to Congress in the Second District of Illinois.

From Kansas.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, July 28, 1858. Leavenworth advices of the 26th have been received per United States Express to Boonville. A man named John B. Scoggins, notorious as the leader of a band of horse thieves and robbers in the South, has been arreeted in that city, and messengers have been sent to Fort Scott to procure evidence against him. Several murders are charged to have been committed by Scoggins, both in Fert Scott County and on the Big Blue.

The Europa at Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, July 28, 1858. The royal mail steamship Europa arrived here from Halifax at about 5 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be forwarded South over the New-Haven Road by the train which leaves here at an early hour to-morrew morning, and which is due in New-York between 5 and 6 o'clock the same aftercoon

Fatal Steamboat Disaster.

Louisville, Wednesday, July 28, 1858. out the cylinder head. Five deck passengers were hadly scalded, and two drowned. The accident occur red thirty miles below Memphis, while on her upward trip yesterday.

Death of Sam Brown.

ADRIAN, Mich., Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

Sam Brown, late General Superintendent of the Michigan Scuthern and Northern Indiana Railroad, died here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Georgia Banks.

Arousta, Ga., July 28, 1858.

The Milledgeville papers contain a proclamation from the Governor of Georgia ordering the State Treasurer not to receive the bills of nearly all the specie-paying banks of the State, in consequence of a technical informality in the semi-annual returns of the banks, which were made as formerly.

Two Murderers Sentenced. PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, July 28, 1858.
Cox and Williams, convicted of murder on board the brig Albion Cooper, have been sentenced to be hung August 27. A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Clafford.

Robbery and Probable Murder. Alvin Gibbs was knocked down and dangerously injured, and robbed of five hundred dollars last evening. His life is despaired of. The two men who robbed Gibbs have been arrested in Taunton, and a portion of the money was found in their boots.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWS, Wedneedsy, July 28, 1858.
The brig Jar. Davis, from Boston for Philadelphis was in contact off Race Point Saturday, with the schr. Leonors, from Boston for Hartford, and both put in

The Naushon House Burned. Boston, Wednesday, July 28, 1858. The Naushon House, at Wood's Hole, was burned o the ground yesterday. The Canada Outward Bound.

Boston, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.

The R. M. steamship Canada sailed at noon to-day with reventeen passengers for Halifax and fifty-four for Liverpeol. She takes out about \$1,000 in specie.

Philadelphia Stock Board. PHILADELBIA, Wednesday, July 28, 1858.
Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 891;
Reading Railroad, 251; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 181; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41;.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement. Boston, Wednesday, July 28, 1858. The following are the footings of our Bank State

Capital Stock \$20,200,256 | Due to other Bankr. \$4,650,000 |
Lunns and Discounts \$6,002,200 | Deposits \$21,456,500 |
Species \$4,900,000 | Circulation \$6,237,000 |
Due fm. other Banks \$6,257,000 |

Markets.

Oswino, July 28, 6 p. m.—Flour steady. Where I dell, and held above the views of buyers; sales of 3,600 bushels Chicago Spring at 77c. Conx quiet. Oars dull, sales of 4,600 bushels at viec. Casar Faricants steady at 77c. or Four; 6c. on Wheet; 16 Fe. on Gern to New-York. Casar Exports: 1,400 bushels at Woor, 21,600 bushels Wheat; 20,000 do. Con; 11,000 do. Burley. Lake Infronts: 2100 bushels Wheat; 20,000 do. Onta. Shipped to Montral, 4,000 bbs. Flour.
Chicago, July 28, 6 p. m.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet at 659

Site. Come from Oars from Surrangers to Budsian P. Oar book. Wheat, 30,100 do. Com. Surrangers to Oarson-is,000 bast. Wheat. Recurres—500 bits Floor, II,100 bash. Wheat, 50,000 do. Com.

book. Wheat, \$2,700 do. Corn. Satisfacts to Oblash. Wheat, Stock do. Corn.

Ciscinstant, July 22.—Flour dull; sales of 750 bola at \$4 to or \$4 25 for Superfice, and \$44.50 for exist White. Watsky is sure, sales of 36 bola at 220. Mass Poak is offering at \$45.50, but buyers refuse over \$15.

Already, July 28, 5 p. m.—Floors from and in fair demand, particularly for pool brands; sales of 3,000 bols. White a in fair demand for midding supply good. Very prime White Canadian at 11 0 med 17, sales of 10,000 brash. Coak pleaty, prime actuples scarre and bitch; some very prime Western Mixed and at loc.; sales of 3,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points are possible of 3,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points and 5,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points are possible of 3,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points are possible of 3,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points and 5,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points are possible of 3,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points and 5,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points are possible of 3,000 bosh. Coak pleaty points and 5,000 bosh. Coak pleaty pleaty possible of 3,000 bosh. Coak pleaty plea

Oats. 20,000 beah. Corn. 12,000 beah. Wheat, 10,000 beah.

BUFFALO, July 28 - S p. m. -FLOUR is in good demand; sales
1,500 bbes at \$8.75 for superfice Wilsonain and Hilmois; \$4
for axis do. \$4 22,784 4 50 for eatra Obic, Indians and Canadian;
\$4.60 for eatra round-hoop Oble, from new wheat. Whise is
in fair demand for milling; market steady; sales, 20,000 bash at
70c. for beated Chicago Sprinz. 75c. for sound do. 75c. for Milwar kee Clob. Conx is dig good do mand, the market firm; sales 55,
600 beah at 50c. for heated, 522,00c for sound; part to arrive,
Oats is in fair demand, but held above the riews of hyper; sales
9,000 beah, since at 6c. Warsay firmer; sales 25 bbls, 25cc
25c. Canal Fantours unchanged; Flour 40c., Wheat 10c.
Corn 18tc. to New York. Introducts—2120 bbls. Flour; 12,517
bbls. Flour; 32,518 bush. Wheat; 04,218 bush. Corn, 17,440
bash. Gots.

2.774 bbls. Flour, 32,518 bush. Wheat; 64,218 bush. Corn; 17,410 bush. Octs.

Mounts, July 27.—The seles of Cortox to-day were only 100 bush at 11; 61bc. for Middling; the sains of the last three days for the up 660 bules, and the receipt of the same time, 305 bules. Engagement of the same time, 305 bules to the bules at unbanged price.

Engagement of the sain of Cortox to-day were 600 bules at unbanged price.

Beltimore, July 28.—Flour, quiet but very firm; Howard attendance of the new City Mills, \$5. Whitar firm, with an appeard tendency. White, \$1 150 \$1.20. Corn.—Mand 32 of 60c. White, 840 56c.; Yellow, 250 35c.

Philarontrais, July 28.—Flours firm; new \$4 150 \$5. Whitar firm; sales of 2 60c bush, new Red at \$1 100 \$1 20, and White \$1 200 \$1.25; Corn firm; Yellow at 80c. Whiter time \$2.50 \$5.

FROM LONG BRANCH.

From Our Special Correspondent LONG BRANCH, July 25, 1858. For reasons not transparent, and not required it

clear, I was never at Long Branch till this date, when I come like a shadow and depart so. And yet I know no place better worth visiting than Long Branch. It is the only bluff between New England and Florids of its kind. The super-excellent advantage of its hotels is that they lie directly on the edge of the bluff, staring into the infinitude of the sublime waters, and receiving the buxem breezes without the elightest extenuation or impurity. The air is not so mucilsginous as that of Newport, but it is more bracing. It struck me as the seme of generous purity. There is heavenly loving depth of temper in the manner in which it salutes the citycrusted epidermis of the editor, and sets him to work to find out a parallel to it; and though it may be his partiality for the moment, he cannot cite its equal. The trees at Long Branch are few and sernggy, and yet the heat is modest and be for out of the sea comes a never-wearying refrigera-tion that compensates for the sun's fierceness. This superb. The moon in her oval plenitude is lamplighter to the heavens, and such is the night is superb. playing lamplighter to the heavens, and such is the blaze that reading is easy. The horizon is anbroken on all sides. Ships and steamers are freely seen as they are going on their way rejoicing. The sempiternal roar of the waves is most perfect now, when the noise of the day is over. It is a special quality of the ocean that it is never tedious. Its waves and its diapasen forbid familiarity, and it waves and its diapason forbid familiarity, and it always showers a pantheistic sublimity ucknown to all else on earth—Niagara not excepted. As the eye scans the waters to where they meet and are blent with the skies, the earth seems the heavens and the heavens the earth, and paradise is come again. The hotels here are numerous; there are half

The notes after are interests; there are not oppressively superfine. Howland's, where I am stopping, is quite the reverse, and for that I like it. It is the old-fashioned place of many years; where lovers sighed before haste or locomotives came to vex mankind, and where clean floors and fresh air stood in the place of modern grandeur, in some quarters cotangent with what is less delectable. Man delighteth in sets and sects. These dozen hotels have their sets and sects. The Howland is mostly Philadelphia; some others are mostly New-York; others are mostly something else. Each brings his pint-pot of conventionality to measure the immeasurable. There is abundance of good fishing in the neighborhood. The "South" and the "North" Rivers, with scenery beautiful as a dream of childkood, are passed as we drive over to the Branch. At the place where the steamboat stops and the traveler takes a coach for this short turn to his hotel on the sea-side, are numerous fishermen who will accommodate the amateur; where he can catch quantities of the article and get bronzed in the shortest possible space of time. It seems to me that the fisherman's ought to be the jolliest of lives. It is multitoned, amphibious, and what not. It is more social than the farmer's; not monotonous like most of the sailors, and mixes up the elements charmingly in its exhibitions. We never hear of men of leisure becoming bewers of wood and draw-ers of water, or of digging and plowing, for sport -but the most passonate of sportsmen are they that fish; and judging therefrom, it appears to me that the professional fishermen must find sport in work which is at once so exciting and healthful. O, what new can be said of watering-of sea-

There are the red and the white

hathing places

flags to point the house of masculine and feminine bathing. There are young children enough to make Malthus howl. There are saccharine sixteens, and sorghum glances of youth. There are gentle mothers and much Berlin wool. There is the plano-forte able to stand up, though its ghastly worn-out tones would indicate that it is on its last legs; and there is the young lady with one of those sweet, poetic voices which Apollo has brought over from Parnassus to the New World, who sings with Italian pas sion and method: and there are billiards and Bour bon whisky; and the colored waiter, who is never so happy as when standing behind the chairs "the quality," and who can teach the hard Angle Saxon man much of the savoir-faire by his rounder. ease of manner, good nature, and carpe-diemism But, beside all these, there is the wit, the belle, th good fellow, the several specialties of the place who may perhaps not like to be advertised. But i seems to me that, looking at the odor of publicity which has come over the sacredness of private life within a few years—by which hardly anybody and hardly snything are longer segregated, hid sway, deprived of light, of a recorder, scribe, poet nter-that the old-fashioned custom of leavin the non-public to its non-publicity is dead as Thom Day, and that the writer who stickles at following the bold innovation in this particular may be applauded for delicacy, but will be cursed for his duliness. My observation of mankind is that 1,000 will read gessip—I do not say scandal—where one will read facts or principles which underlie the grandest and dearest interests of the race. The writer who would describe how the national wealth could be sextupled in the next six years would not find readers, where the Riviere and Corcoran "romances" would go through editions by hundreds of thousands. If the present mode of gazetting people be only slightly extended, it would be difficult to say what is private and what is public. I went lately to hear an amateur work performed by smateurs. It was strictly private. But all the papers but one published it. They could not have done more for the Academy. The commonest thing, too, is to describe private marriages, just as if they were affairs of State. Dresses and looks, folly and flirtations at watering places, each character labeled in full, and as vulgar as letter-writing.

A man may think he is escaping bores, or getting into the woods, when he is simply affording material for a letter " from Our Special Correspondent," with a capitalized index to the subject matter. In Europe, where the aristocratic classes —wemen as well as men—are all political, and hence all public, the ball dresses of the one, as well hence all public, the ball dresses of the one, as well as the Parliamentary votes of the other, are considered general property; and, as flunkeyism is the chief profession of letters and art there, we will do the descriptions of aristocracy the justice to say that they are admirably made. But here, where we have no such reasons for putting women into the blazing, staring openness of print, we do it. If the good cannot escape such notice, neither can the bad; and herein lies the compensation, for with a country as large as a continent, without spies or bayonets to guard it, we find a police in the pressure. bayonets to guard it, we find a police in the press which ferrets out the rogue and pinions him in the overtness of the newspaper.

By way of following the new lights, let me me

tion that a public character, Mr. Wallack, has a private house at Long Branch, next to Howland's, a farm reaching down to low water mark, a house

called The Hut—neat and not gandy—he land nice grand children, and farm stock—the art of knate of dining, which is the opposite of eating, are in the distinctions of the veteran actor and of confere of Charles Kembie, and the setter of fairs cutside the theater as well as inside. No one he seem more of "life" than Mr. Wullack, or has better talent of telling us of old New-York, Base and Philadelphis; when me judice there was not a Philadelphis; when me judice there was better talent of terms and Philadelphia; when me judice there was no real intercourse between the two cities than there real intercourse between the two cities that the now—when, it is true, we had no beigraphy carry ideas without persons, or railway carry persons without ideas, but though a daily stage coach carried all the passengers between these cities, yet—with this minum porterage—owing to the limited size of populations, the absence of lunge interjection immigration, changing all the ordinary law immigration, changing all the ordinary law growth—the philosophy of respectable social the cedents—and the means of knowing who is the and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what—there was, I say, more real and what is what when the control when the control was a supplied to the control when the control was a supplied to the control tercourse than now. People then in the cities he one another weil. Now, nobody seems to be anybody, and New-Yerk ignores all the other con

in a lump.

— But, the sea invites me to a stroll as all nature. sleeps in the dead (why dead) hour of the night when the heavens live in the softest light, and the when the heavens live in the defiant tongue of the sternities will r

SNOW STORM ON MOUNT WASHINGTON

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. TIP TOP HOUSE, Mr. WASHINGTON, July 24, 182 With a party of eleven I spent last night on Kong Washington. The evening view was glorious. De

irg the night a violent storm came on, roarieg to the roof of our shanty in terrific style. This morning we found the thermometer at 30 4. and the mountain top white with snow. The poder water smoog the rocks were crusted with ice, h G-, Mr. McC- and myself mounted the reg the Tip Top, and sainted with snowballs our putye they came out to see the sun rise. We leave but for the Glen House.

DEATH OF BONPLAND.

It is encouced that this emirent naturalist died in May last at his residence in Brazil. We take the fellowing sketch of his life and career from the third

lowing sketch of his life and career from the third volume of the New American Cyclopedia:

Aims Benpland, a French traveler and natural bern at La Rechelle, Aug. 22, 1773. His father was physician, and the son studied the same profession but before he had completed his studies be mascaled by the revelutionary authorities into the naveler vice, and acted as surgeon on a man-of-war. Was preace was restored he went to Paris, and became pupil of Corvisart, and a friend of Alexander van Humbeldt, who was his fellow-student, to whom he taught botany and anatomy, receiving in retarn a structions in physics and mineralogy. Bonduck we the companion of Humbeldt in the long and fanous crientific jourtey described in Humboldt's "Vernato the Equinoctial Regions of the New World." On his return, after an absence of five years, Bunjum presented his collections to the Government, and in Emperor granted him a pension. Having presented to the Empress Josephite a collection of flower-was from the West Indies, they were planded at Milusson, and as Bonpland went thither weekly to attact them, the Empress became acquainted with in and conferred on him the place of Interdant of Milmsier, which then was vazant. Made more on forted in his foreyment on the devented in him file. and conferred on him the place of interdant of Memaison, which then was vacant. Made more casfortable in his circumstances, he devoted himself the publication of his travels, and became intime with Gay Luczac, Arago, and the leading scientismen of his day. When Napoleon was detromed memory of the course of events. He was at the bedside of Josephira when she died. He then returned to America, salling from Havre in 1816 for Buenos Ara, where he was for a time warmly welcomed. Some however, the new Government bacame jealous of his ard he again set out on his travels, intending to come the Parrpas, the Province of Santa Fé, Chaos, and Belivis. In this expedition he visited the old mission of the Jeauits in Paraguay, where he was arrestly the agents of the Dictator Francia in 1821, wheta tained him in the country, forbidding him to visit he amontion, and foreing him to support himself by the practice of medicine in an Indian village. In this condition he remained for 10 years, until Feb. 2, 180, when he returned to Buence Ayres. He afterwal matried an Indian woman, and retired to a plantation near Borja, in Uruguay. Bonpland has written voluments of the property of the mental history of the near Borja, in Uruguay. Bonpland has written volu-minously and delightfully on the natural history of the Antilies and South America. One of the most besul-ful works ever printed is his Nova Genera et Spein Plantanum, 12 vols. folio, with 700 colored plans (Paris, 1815-1829).

THE "OLD LOG CABIN" GONE.

From The Cencinnati Gazette, July 26.

The "Old Log Cabia," so famous in political hetery, has gone at last! It was the residence of Ga. Herrison at North Bend, about fifteen miles below the city, when he was nominated for President, as was made famous by a thousand songs in the capaign of 1840. Miniature imitations were erected a every corner of the land, and praises of

"The rough Log Cebin, That tells of olden time."

were upon every tongue, and probably had quite at that was canvareed. But its "latch string" has disp-peared at last! We have no minute details of the conflagration, but learn from passengers who arrived by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad yesterday more-ing, between 1 and 2 o'clock, that, as the train arrived at North Bend, the Old Log Cabin was enveloped in lames, and that its destruction was complete.

ing, between I and 2 o'clock, that, as the train arrived at North Eend, the Old Log Cabin was enveloped in hames, and that its destruction was complete.

It was occupied by Col. Wm. H. H. Taylor (who married a daughter of Gen. Harrison) and family, and we learn that such was the rapid progress of the first, and so late its discovery, that the members of the household barely escaped in their night-clothes! Of courre nothing was saved in the way of furnitate of documents, and the probability is, that many valuable papers left by President Harrison, together with afficies cherished as relies of the old hero, and of the early history of the West, have been destroyed with the building. The only portrait of Mrs. Harrison is existence (painted by Beard), with two or three of the General taken at different periods of his life, are probably destroyed. Mrs. Harrison the widow of President Harrison, fortunately was not in the dwelling; the vererable lady at present being at the residence of its Harrison, fortunately was not in the dwelling; the vererable lady at present being at the residence of the Harrison, but occupies no mean position in Western history. It was the first landing place of John Cleres Symmes, the original patentee of all the land between the two Miamis, and was at one time regarded as the rival of Cincinnati, or "Fort Washington." At North Bend, Judge Symmes projected the grast. "Miami City," and went so far as to map out streets, awns, public squares, and all the arrangements for a city of the first magnitude; but a fortunate inclust turned the tide in favor of the present site of our flourishing metropolis, and "North Bend" has sere since remained a beautiful rural retreat from the dast, impurities and busy throng of the city.

From The Cincinnati Grazite 2th.

The residence of Gen. Harrison was beautifully stored for the city.

since remained a beautiful rural retreat from the dast, impurities and busy throng of the city.

From The Cincinnati Caratte 27th.

The residence of Gen. Harrison was beautifully stuated, about three hundred yards back from the dist and facing it, in the midet of a clump of fice took, chiefly locusts. A row of these trees stood tall all green in front of the house, like sentinels, and yested day they seemed as if they had been killed at their posts, for their branches were burned, their leave shriveled, and their whole appearance was moribuse. The residence itself consisted of the contail for cabin and wings running cast and west. The Log Cabin, which has become so famous in our political history, where mention even yet makes a glow of the spirit of 40, was the second built at this place. The linet was that built by the patentee and first settler, John Cleves Symbos, and was located nearer the river than Gen. Harrison's. The Log Cabin was of the genuine and unadulterated kind, built of high logs, with gigantic stone chimneys, and finished in the backwoods style. The cabin, however, was log since clapboarded, and the wings which warp added being built in modern style, the whole presented a symmetrical appearance.

As Gen. Harrison's family grew numerous, additions were made to the cabin, till the structure grew to a length of fifty feet or more, and a proportional width. When asked why he did not build a new house the bill that rises back of the present building, Gen. Harrison's family grew numerous, additions were made to that it hardly seemed worth while to desert it altogether.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There are very strong reasons for bolieving that the

There are very strong reasons for believing that the fire was set by one of the servant girls. There were two girls, both named Bridget. The hired mee, who elept in small brick buildings detached from the must building, saw, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a fight in the kitchen. As the girls had gone to their room by 10 o'clock, one of them must have gone back to the kitchen, or slee some one got into it from without. When the fire was fairly discovered, and the fauly roused, one of them asked if the girls had been called.